

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (INCLUDING SUNDAYS)
BY THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY,
THE MUNSEY BUILDING, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Frank A. Munsey, Pres. R. E. Titherington, Sec.
Fred A. Walker, Treasurer and General Manager.

ONE YEAR (INC. SUNDAY) \$12.50 6 MO. \$7.50 3 MO. \$4.00
Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class
mail matter.

Washington, D. C., Sunday, April 6, 1913.

THEY'LL GET PROTECTION!

The suffragist women will hold a mass meeting tomorrow morning, and then march to the Capitol to present their petition to Congress, asking nationwide suffrage. They expect they will receive ample police protection.

We do, too. The head of the Police Department of this town has learned a few things since the last suffragist parade.

THE CLOVEN HOOF ON VIEW.

This town—that is, public men, legislators, newspapers and their correspondents—is being flooded just now with sugar tariff literature.

Nobody will read it all, or would know much more about the sugar tariff if he did.

There is one safe rule with regard to sugar literature. If you find an article or a pamphlet or an advertisement that defends the Dutch standard of color, it will be safe to assume that you are being buncoed.

The Dutch standard will go and people with engagements to sustain the sacred cause of costly sugar will make small progress by attempting to defend it.

There may be some legitimate arguments in favor of a duty on sugar. But there is no honest argument in favor of the antiquated, repudiated, grafting device of the Dutch standard.

NEW JERSEY BACKSLIDING.

Personal leadership does count for a great deal, even when there is a good cause and it is supported by public opinion.

While he was Governor of New Jersey there was a fair prospect that Mr. Wilson could lead or drive the legislature of his State to keep all the important pledges in the Democratic platform.

Mr. Wilson was transferred to the White House in Washington. One might suppose that all the power of that great office would continue his influence in New Jersey undiminished. But when he left Trenton for Washington the Democratic legislature of his State promptly left some of the most important of his New Jersey policies. It repudiated the jury reform and constitutional convention pledged by the platform and urged by Mr. Wilson as governor. Instead of making a record for economy, it squandered public funds, and in other ways showed that with Mr. Wilson off the job the New Jersey legislature couldn't stay good.

THE APPEAL FROM CARRANZA.

Venustiano Carranza, governor of Coahuila, is become the chief figure in the new Mexican revolt, as was predicted immediately after the Huerta-Diaz treachery and the murder of the constitutional rulers. He is the dangerous man, for the moment at least; and how dangerous he is, may be judged from the tentative proposal from Huerta to abdicate. The truth is that the Mexican ferment has reached the stage where Huerta cannot but see that the safest plan, with regard to his own skin, is to get out as soon and as decently as possible.

Carranza has published a straightforward, manly appeal to the people of the United States. He wants them to inform themselves, confident that if they will do so they will sympathize with his efforts. Perhaps the American people are better informed than he realizes; we suspect they are. Perhaps, too, he is entitled to rely on a greater force of sentiment in his support, north of the Rio Grande, than he is now able to appreciate. That, too, may easily be believed.

THE MONTENEGRO BLUFF.

Montenegro is playing its diplomatic cards clear up to the limit. Its statesmen may be rather primitive and their methods of diplomacy a bit elemental; but they succeed admirably in making their intentions clear. They are unable to understand why Greece should hold Janina and Saloniki, why Bulgaria and Serbia should retain their territorial gains, while Montenegro should give up its great prize. In that regard they are just natural and human enough to understand that the sympathies of the world will run to them.

With a blockading fleet at their doors, they go right ahead with the business of closing in the siege of Scutari, confident that when it comes to the scratch the powers will not use force to wrest Scutari from them. They may be in error; but it is not at all sure they are. Austria alone really wants Scutari to go with Albania, and Austria holds a half-willing Germany in line. The other powers have no concern with the matter, save Italy, which wants to dominate Albania and has little to hope for in that quarter under Austrian control.

Meanwhile, Russia is frankly with Montenegro, and Britain and France give only nominal adhesion to the co-operation of the powers. None of these three would unite in any serious effort to coerce Montenegro, and the Montenegrins know it to a moral certainty.

The Balkan allies understand, too, how tenuous is the bond among the powers. They know that Germany had long hoped for access to the Mediterranean through a pan-Germanic central Europe allied with Turkey and at length controlling Turkey. That dream has been shattered by the rise of a new power in Balkania, which interposes the allied states,

no longer feeble and impotent buffers, against the German advance.

The balance of power in Europe tends to waver away from the Austro-German partnership. Italy cannot give adhesion to an arrangement that menaces her primacy in the Adriatic by giving Austria a greater importance there. France stands with Russia and Britain; the new Balkania, whatever may be its political form, must stand with these powers; and there is presented the serious possibility of a five-power group opposed to Austro-German designs in that part of the world.

That is the consideration at bottom of the Montenegrin vigor in opposition to Austria. Montenegro has a right to suspect that Germany would hesitate to support Austria in the use of coercive force, and Austria alone would not dare make the move.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM.

President Wilson, a scholar and a student, knows the story of Sir Robert Peel, of 1846 and the corn laws, as well as any man in our public life. That much is perfectly plain to anybody who is observing his course in tariff legislation. He has come to entertain a set of tariff views which, even for his party, would have been rated a few years ago as dangerously radical. He has not told anybody how radical he himself considers them. He has talked right along in terms of moderation and conservatism; he wants to get the result with the least possible scare to business interests. He believes, if judgment may be based on his actions, that a radical change of tariff policy, adopted with the least measure of excitement, will for psychological reasons do less harm to business than a more moderate change accompanied by demonstrations calculated to arouse the worst fears of the business world. Without doubt there is something in this view; the question is whether he will be able to do what he wants without exciting the industrial community. In short, the question is whether he can do the radical thing with a soft-voiced, velvet-handed manner that will disguise the truth and cushion the shock.

Peel conceded to British agriculture the scheme of a sliding scale of reductions in duties, bringing them down by degrees. The President is represented as willing to do this in the case of sugar, which plainly is become once more the pivot of the tariff situation.

What Peel did by his revision produced, or got credit for producing, the result he had predicted. Perhaps a resumption of potato crops in Ireland contributed more to the generally good results than did the removal of the corn duties. At any rate, Peel was fortunate in that his new policy got credit for both its own results and the effects of an agricultural improvement in the kingdom.

To parallel that condition with our own of today, it is necessary that President Wilson's revision shall ease off the cost-of-living situation, or that other circumstances shall do it, and the tariff get some of the credit. Only time and a trial can demonstrate what may be expected in this regard. The fact stands, that Mr. Wilson and his party occupy a situation very different from that of Peel. There is no famine in this country. There has been no series of crop failures. There is no ground for hoping that adventurous support will come to the new policy, comparable to that which re-enforced Peel after the corn laws had been repealed.

President Wilson is evidently convinced that the country is ready for a sharp change of tariff policy. If he has confided to anybody that he would go so far as to veto a bill that did not meet his views, that confidence has not been violated to the extent of letting the statement have publicity. The impression, based on the President's career in New Jersey, is that he would use the veto. That would mean an appeal to the country in 1914, and the result of such an appeal is generally regarded as pretty certain.

Barring the possibility of a serious industrial and financial crisis meantime, it would probably be that the President would be sustained, and a Congress sent back here with instructions to accept the program dictated to it from the White House.

Herein lies the strength of Mr. Wilson's position in dealing with members of his own party. They will not dare to send him a bill that he will dare to veto; and they don't know at what point he might decide that a veto was safe. They are likely to get, in these days of dickering and compromise, just as much concession as he will make; but they are not likely to extort more than that, by dint of joining with Republicans to amend the Administration measure.

JAMES R. MANN, LEADER.

Congressman Mann of Chicago, re-elected Republican leader in the House, has had a career that may well be commended to the study of new members, and to many old ones. Mr. Mann is leader because he has worked himself into the job. He is not a public man with whom this newspaper is always able to agree; wherefore it is the more satisfaction to say for him that if there were fifty men in the House who worked as hard and as conscientiously as he does, Congress would stand vastly better with the country.

"Jim" Mann is the sort of publicist the country needs. For years before he became leader, it was matter of universal wonderment among his associates that he was able always to know so much about legislation. He could put his finger on the weak spot of a bill, could point out the joker in a piece of legislation, with unerring accuracy. He was honest about things, too. He was made chairman of the paper and pulp investigation, with all his predilections opposed to the very conclusions that he finally reached and supported. He was big enough to change his mind when the facts were before him. He voted against the Payne-Aldrich bill because the conclusions of his committee on this question were repudiated by the makers of that measure.

Mr. Mann, as leader, when compared to the leadership that went before him, is a living testimony that the Republican party, what there is left of it, is doing better.

BRYAN GAZES UPON HIMSELF IN MOVIES

He Sees Inauguration Day Films and Says They Are Fine for Common People.

Secretary of State Bryan has the "movies" craze in earnest. After he had completed his view of the Panama canal moving pictures he was not entirely satisfied. He wanted more, and told Hal Reed, newspaper correspondent and moving picture manager, that he was anxious to have another reel shown him.

"What would you like?" queried Mr. Reed, thinking to please the great commoner with any subject in his catalogue. "For instance, how would you like to see the inauguration ceremonies and parade as depicted in the movies?" The Secretary smiled. He would like that, come to think about it. Of course, he had seen some of the parade from the Presidential reviewing stand, and knew all about how the oath was administered to Mr. Wilson and had the inaugural address down by heart. But then the pictures would be good, even at that.

The Secretary, as a matter of fact, had been a very busy man in the Presidential stand, and, of course, he couldn't see how the whole show looked when everybody wanted to extend congratulations to the new Secretary—"the power behind the throne." He just happened to remember that about one-half of his time the afternoon of inauguration had been passed in receiving the hearty word of esteem from many notables gathered near the Presidential box. So, of course, many of the best features of the inauguration escaped him.

"It's a great show," commented the Secretary after he was over. "A man doesn't need any more to spend all of his time and money traveling around the country to get the sights. He can have them in his home or office, get a liberal education or amusement just as he likes, and all for a sum within the reach of the great common people."

Thereupon the movie man picked up his outfit and went away pondering over the suggestion of the Secretary. Was it a play for Democratic votes in the next campaign or just a boost for the movie game?

DAUGHTER'S DEATH KEPT FROM MOTHER

Burned Parents Are Not Told of Death Which Overtook Girl Who Rescued Them.

Although her condition is improving, Mrs. Mary Murphy, aged sixty-eight, of 515 S street northwest, has not been told of the death of her daughter, Miss Gertrude Murphy, who died from the effects of burns received in trying to save her mother from being burned to death. Mrs. Murphy is lying in the Freedman's Hospital, where she was rushed after the accident. It is feared that if the news of her daughter's death were told her it might seriously affect her condition. She is continually calling for "Gertrude."

Mrs. Murphy, who was also injured in trying to save her wife, is at the Emergency Hospital. On account of her age, seventy-eight, her condition is more serious, but this afternoon it was reported that she will recover.

The accident happened on Friday when Mrs. Murphy found her mother unconscious in a room filled with gas. She lit a match, and the explosion which followed fired Mrs. Murphy's clothes and the draperies in the room. Mrs. Murphy and her daughter received their injuries in rescuing the unconscious woman.

The funeral of Miss Murphy will be held tomorrow morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9:30 o'clock, when mass will be said. The burial will take place at the cemetery of her brother, arrived in Washington today from Boston, where he was connected with a theatrical troupe.

Year Book Shows Good Roads Advance

That 10,000 miles of good roads, more than the total road mileage of France, were built in the United States last year, and that there are at present over 100,000 miles of good roads built and outstanding is shown by the "Good Roads Year Book of the United States," which has just been issued. The book shows that whatever may be the faults of the roads built the total amount of really good road which has been built in 1912 is remarkable.

The statements in the year book are based on reports, from 75 per cent of the counties in the United States, which show most gratifying results in regard to the road question. The realization of the necessity of having good roads has gone all over the United States, and counties, towns, and States are going at the matter seriously.

The American Highway Association, which issues the year book, has for its president Logan Waller Page, director of the United States office of public roads, and for the chairman of its executive committee President Philip, of the Southern Railway Company.

Wants Treaties Made to Protect Migratory Birds

John H. Wallace, game warden of Alabama, wants the United States Government to immediately make treaties with the other countries of the western hemisphere for the protection of migratory birds. Such treaties would practically be an extension of the McLean bill, passed at the last session of Congress, which provides for Federal protection of migratory birds. He did not see President Wilson yesterday to urge his request but will have an opportunity later.

HENRY LANE WILSON ACCUSED BY ROJAS

Ambassador to Mexico Charged With Moral Responsibility for Death of Madero.

Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador to Mexico, stands charged with moral responsibility for the assassination of President Madero and Vice President Saurez of Mexico. This startling accusation is made in a lengthy official document filed with the State Department here by Luis Manu Rojas, secret messenger of the Maderista, second vice president of the Mexican house of deputies, and grand master of the Grand Masonic Lodge of the Valley of Mexico.

Rojas himself did not carry the sensational document branding Ambassador Wilson. Instead he sent an envoy whose name the State Department withholds.

Ambassador Wilson himself brand the accusations. Rojas said that neither Madero nor Saurez sought his protection, and furthermore that they were considered safe. He labels as false the accusation that Huerta and General Diaz made the American embassy a place of meeting for their conferences on the war situation.

Strangely enough, at almost the time when the Rojas charges were being entered, a delegation of American residents of Mexico City were seeking to influence President Wilson to retain Ambassador Wilson—their persona friend.

List of Charges.

The charges against Ambassador Wilson, as made by Rojas, are in part as follows:

1. That he was responsible morally for the political assassinations of Madero and Saurez.
2. That he threw his influence as representative of the United States in favor of an evident coup d'etat at the time Mexico's destiny hung in the balance.
3. That the ambassador had opportunity knowledge of Huerta's plans with General Diaz, and had time to deal with the Maderista before the latter attack was made.
4. That Mr. Wilson was manifestly impartial in favor of a military reaction, and that he was a party to the rebellion since Felix Diaz's first uprising, as evidenced by interviews with the American consul at Mexico City.
5. That Mr. Wilson, through personal hatred of Madero, would use his influence with the men of the new government in Madero's behalf. Rojas says the Huerta regime would not have ignored the ambassador's efforts.
6. That Mr. Wilson declined to act even in the face of orders from Washington to arrest Madero and Saurez, and to deliver them to the hands of the Maderista.
7. That Mr. Wilson, in spite of the appeal of Rojas as grand mason, made no attempt to prevent the general Mexican appeals for clemency.

Know of Plan.

That Wilson knew Madero and Saurez were to be sacrificed on the pretext of imperial political necessity, although the Huerta government had promised to respect the rights of the people, is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, "like Pilatus," washed his hands of the blood of Madero and Saurez, when he learned the government would release them, is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson showed double conduct in his relations toward the new government, and toward the Maderista and Saurez, is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson did not give the United States a full and accurate account of Mexican affairs, but, instead, always justified the victors, is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson acted as means among the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

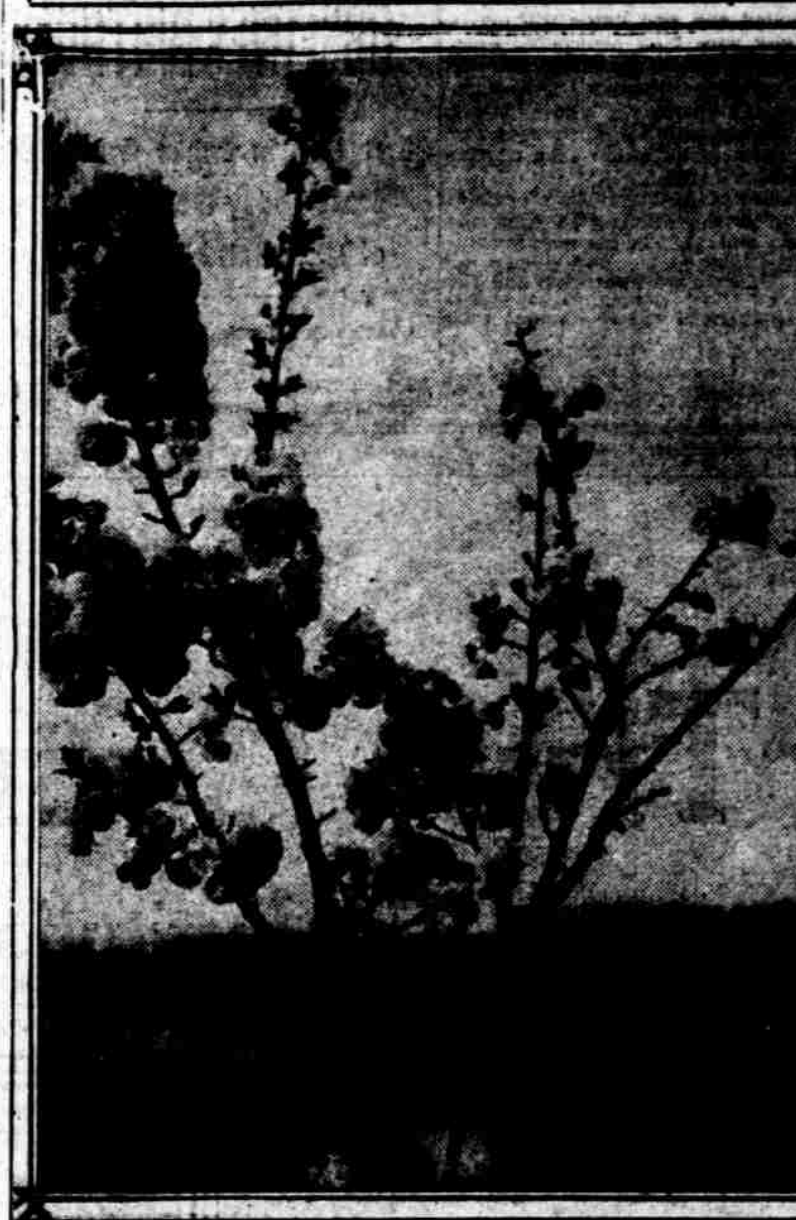
That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

That Wilson, who called for the American colony to affect his retention as Ambassador, although this is a charge which would seem to leave the country if they would sign their resignations.

Japanese Cherry Tree in Bloom



—Photo by G. V. Bu.

NON-CONTRIBUTORY PENSION PLAN WINS

National Association of Civil Service Employees, in Convention Here, Decides to Strive for This Form of Annuities—Officers Will Try to Arouse Aid of Congress.

Straight out, non-contributory pensions are what the National Association of Civil Service Employees will work for. This plan was decided upon and an organization effected under the name given before the convention, representing all civil service associations, adjourned its sessions. Today the association has temporary officers, who will serve until the next convention is held, nearly a year hence. The non-contributory kind of pensions won by a large majority following the debate and discussion which took place during the first sessions. When the victory had been obtained a motion was made to make it unanimous and this carried with a hurrah, although some of the contribution advocates said they still felt that they were more likely to get aid from Congress for this sort of pensions than for the kind voted for by the majority.

All Feared Confident.

The officers elected for the national association represent different parts of the country and members feel confident that they will arouse civil service employees in many parts of the country besides Washington and thereby arouse more Congressional interest and sympathy than has heretofore been manifested. Many men with votes will be enrolled in the membership of the National Association of Civil Service Employees.

The advocates of straight out pensions won by a vote of 522 to 302 for the so-called "half and half plan." The vote was by proportional membership strength, each delegate being allowed to cast as many votes as there are members of the organization he represents. Sixteen votes were cast for the "half and half plan." This proposed to memorialize Congress in the matter of pensions without suggesting the form of the pension grant. The half and half men proposed that the employees contribute one-half the retirement benefits to accrue.

Men Who Will Direct.

The National Association will be under the conduct of Andrew W. McKee of New York as president, with Charles W. Lahr of Newport, Pa., as first vice president. Other officers include George S. Boehm of Cincinnati, O., second vice president; William H. Tripp of Point, N. Y., third vice president; John J. Divinity of this city, secretary; L. E. Schwartz of Chicago, treasurer. The executive board is composed of:

Some Washington clergyman—the name is withheld at the Treasury—believes that the statesmen are a more or less godless set who do not go to church regularly or at all. Writing Secretary McAdoo, this divine asks for a list of the members of the Senate and House, saying that he intends to write each of them a letter pointing out that they might legislate more wisely even if it not expediently if they attended service at his church each Sunday morning.

A letter referring the inquirer to the Congressional Directory will be sent tomorrow.

Geological Survey Sends Maps to Ohio

A big demand is being made on the United States Geological Survey for topographic maps of the flooded district in Ohio. A complete set of the maps was mailed today to John H. Patterson, chairman of the Dayton relief committee, in response to a request from him. The committee expects to find the maps of much use in its work.

Evening Services in the Churches

- "AN OUTLOOK UPON THE TIME"—The Rev. Donald C. McLeod, First Presbyterian Church, 7:45 p. m.
- "SELF SEEKING AND SELF FINDING"—The Rev. Charles Wood, Church of the Covenant, 8 p. m.
- "MASTERY OF ENVIRONMENT"—The Rev. H. E. Brundage, Eckington Presbyterian Church, 7:30 p. m.
- "USELESS WEALTH"—The Rev. C. Everest Granger, Gunton-Temple Memorial Church, 8 p. m.
- "THE TREMBLING SINNER"—The Rev. F. W. Johnson, Grace Baptist Church, 7:45 p. m.
- "A COUNTRYMAN CRITICISING CITY FOLKS"—The Rev. E. H. Swem, Centennial Baptist Church, 8 p. m.
- "UNITING TWO WORLDS"—The Rev. A. H. Thompson, Waucho Methodist Episcopal Church, 7:30 p. m.
- "FROM PRISON TO THRONE"—The Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon, Foundry M. E. Church, 8 p. m.
- "AN EVENING OF POEMS"—The Rev. James Shera Montgomery, Metropolitan Memorial Church, 8 p. m.
- "CHOOSING A HUSBAND"—The Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow, First Congregational Church, 8 p. m.
- "YOUR JOY NO MAN TAKETH FROM YOU"—Madame Curtin and Mr. Ripley, Holy Spiritual Church, 7:30 p. m.
- "RISEN WITH CHRIST"—The Rev. E. W. Bronneisen, Washington Temple Congregation, 8 p. m.
- "A GOSPEL SERMON"—The Rev. Earle Wilkey, Vermont Avenue Christian Church, 8 p. m.

JAPANESE CHERRIES ADORN PARK DRIVE

Mikado's Gift to United States Forms Avenue of Beauty in Blossoming Time.

In all the riot of blossoms which have burgeoned forth in Potomac Park within the last week, to make that tract the most gorgeous anywhere in the District, there is none which shows more delicate beauty than the blossoms of the Japanese cherry trees which were presented to the United States by the government of Japan a year ago. These fragrant, beautiful trees are blossoming here for the first time. The river drive from the Virginia bridge up to Twenty-sixth street is fragrant with them, and thousands have stopped their carriages to admire the delicacy and beauty of the blooms.

Unlike the domestic cherry the Japanese variety leans more to bloom than it does to fruit. The chief strength of the trees seems to be spent in putting forth the wonderful clusters of blossoms which cover the limbs. The trees have been planted for just a little more than a year and of course have not obtained any beauty in regard to ornamentation. The pruning knife has had opportunity to work toward symmetry and the branches spread awkwardly above the main stem.

Blossoms Are Beautiful. The blossoms, however, are as beautiful now as they will be in years to come and make the observer forget the shape of the tree. In appearance the blossoms are a delicate pink shading almost to white in some instances. Each cluster is made up of dozens of individual blossoms which are somewhat like the wild rose.

A little over a year ago the Department of Agriculture received a consignment of several hundred cherry trees from Japan. One of the shipments of trees was found to be infected with a scale disease, and, for fear that some new tree plague might spread from the District, the healthy trees were considered as being infected with the same. The trees were planted along the river bank in Potomac Park. In this location they are practically segregated from the scale disease, and it will be a comparatively simple matter to keep the disease in a restricted area until it is stamped out.

Particularly beautiful are two groups of apple trees along the western edge of the park. Each group is of three trees, and every tree is well high perfect. The blossoms are a delicate white. Other groups of plum and native cherry trees follow close upon the apple trees, and the whole combination makes Potomac Park fragrant, beautiful and riotous with spring.

Although the Japanese cherry blossoms are the most delicately beautiful in the park, that tract is now filled with blossoms of every description. From the ragged Scotch broom to the apple trees, almost every color and shape can be seen. The mild winter conditions for the development of blossoms, has made the blossoms more beautiful and larger than for several years.

Particularly beautiful are two groups of apple trees along the western edge of the park. Each group is of three trees, and every tree is well high perfect. The blossoms are a delicate white. Other groups of plum and native cherry trees follow close upon the apple trees, and the whole combination makes Potomac Park fragrant, beautiful and riotous with spring.

Secretary of Interior Adopts Office Schedule

Secretary Lane is going to run by clock-work for a while because of the pressure of business at the Interior Department. Mr. Lane has mapped up a daily schedule which he will rigorously apply on Cabinet days. The new plan for the disposition of callers is as follows:

9:15 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. will be devoted exclusively to appointments with Senators and Congressmen. The new plan for the disposition of callers is as follows:

11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. will be devoted to appointments made with the public generally.

1 p. m. to 6 p. m. will be devoted entirely to formal hearings on departmental matters and conferences with departmental officials.

On Cabinet days from 9:15 a. m. to 10:30 a. m. the Secretary's office will be open to appointments made in advance.

Bryan and Judge Wade Swap High Silk Hats

Secretary of State Bryan and Judge Martin D. Wade, of Iowa, national committeeman from that State, "swapped" hats by mistake tonight. The top pieces of the hats, which are of a different size—but there is a slight difference—were exchanged.

Bryan to make a hurried trip back from the State Department and Mr. Wade to return from the Avenue in front of the mansion.

Judge Wade discovered his mistake when he found the initials "W. J." pasted within the head piece, which rested somewhat strangely and discomfortably on his cranium.

Knights of St. Godfrey Elect King for New Year

David Davenport is "king" of the Knights of St. Godfrey for the coming year. Henry Lane, the one prince, Sidney Lane, is archbishop, and David Gates the bishop. The annual banquet of the order, which is held on the night of the Y. M. C. A. was followed by the election last night. Mrs. Albert N. Chetney and her husband, a jeweler, and a number of regular attendants were in honor of Jerome Sutherland, Frank Ellis, Albert Hersey and Skelton Higgins.

Y. M. C. A. Denies It Has Nervous "Cure"

The Young Men's Christian Association disclaims all pretensions of having found a "cure for nervous diseases for children" in the new physical exercises (outlined) by Director Law of the boys' department. It simply aims to develop the nervous centers of the system, and is making no "profession claims" of "curing disease" of any type.